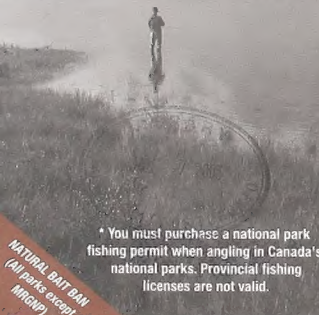


FISHING REGULATIONS Summary

April 1, 2002 - March 31, 2003

Mountain National Parks
in Alberta and British Columbia



* You must purchase a national park fishing permit when angling in Canada's national parks. Provincial fishing licenses are not valid.

NATURAL BAIT BAN
(All parks except
MRGNP)

DEFINITIONS

Natural bait ban: you can only use lures made of feathers, fibre, rubber, wood, metal or plastic. No edible material, scented lures or chemical attractants are permitted.

Fly fishing only: means only artificial flies may be used.

Artificial fly: this is a single or double hook on a common shank, dressed with silk, tinsel, wood, fur, feathers or other materials (no lead), or any combination thereof without a spinning device, whether attached to the hook or line.

Tributary: any water course which flows into another body of water. This includes a tributary to a tributary. Lakes are excluded unless otherwise specified.

Trout: for the purposes of this summary, the word *trout* includes char species.

BANFF NATIONAL PARK (BNP)

OPEN SEASONS

Year Round

Bow River - from Bow Lake outlet (southeast end of lake at trail crossing) to east park boundary, including associated backwaters and oxbows. No ice fishing on the Bow River.

May 18 to September 2

Ghost Lake, Johnson Lake and adjacent inflow stream and beaver ponds, Lake Minnewanka, Two Jack Lake, Vermilion Lakes (3) and adjacent inflow stream and beaver ponds.

June 29 to September 2

All tributaries of the Bow River.

June 29 to October 31

Cascade River, its tributaries and associated lakes above Lake Minnewanka (see definitions).

July 7 to October 31

Gloria Lake, Leman Lake, Marvel Lake, Owl Lake, Terrapin Lake, Spray River, and associated tributaries above the Spray Reservoir.

June 29 to October 31

All other waters except closed waters.

SPECIAL RESTRICTIONS

Possession limit of 1 trout on Johnson Lake and adjacent inflow stream and beaver ponds.

Zero possession limit for cutthroat trout and bull trout.

Motor boats allowed on Lake Minnewanka only.

Open Seasons, Special Restrictions and Closed Waters

CLOSED WATERS - Year Round

Castleguard River - that upper portion of the river located in the Zone I - Special Preservation Area.

Cave and Basin marsh system.

Fish Lakes - the two Fish Lakes nearest campsite Mo 18.

Forty Mile Creek - vicinity of the water intake reservoir. Lake Agnes.

Luellen Lake - outflow stream from fisheries' boundary markers, downstream to the confluence of the outflow stream and Johnston Creek.

Marvel Lake - downstream from line formed between fisheries' boundary markers to confluence of Marvel and Bryant Creeks.

All tributaries and associated lakes in the Clearwater and Siffleur River systems, excluding Isabella Lake.

KOOTENAY NATIONAL PARK (KNP)

OPEN SEASONS

May 18 to September 2

Cobb Lake, Olive Lake.

June 15 to October 31

Kootenay River, Vermilion River.

June 29 to September 2

Dog Lake, Kaufmann Lake.

June 29 to October 31

All other waters.

SPECIAL RESTRICTIONS

Kootenay and Vermilion Rivers: cutthroat, rainbow and brook trout. Minimum size limit 30 cm.

YOHO NATIONAL PARK (YNP)

OPEN SEASONS

Year Round

Kicking Horse River - downstream from the confluence of Kicking Horse River and Yoho River to park boundary.

May 18 to September 2

McArthur Lake, Sink Lake, Summit Lake, Wapta Lake.

July 15 to October 31

North bay of Lake O'Hara and Cataract Brook for 1.6 km downstream from Lake O'Hara.

June 29 to October 31

All other waters.

JASPER NATIONAL PARK (JNP)

NEW! Changes to fishing regulations may be implemented during the 2002 season. Look for public notices at park information centres and local fishing outlets.

OPEN SEASONS

Year Round

Athabasca River, Miette River, Snaring River, Sunwapta River, Talbot Lake and Maligne River below Maligne Canyon.

May 18 to September 2

Ranger Creek, Rocky River, Lake Annette, Maligne Lake, Beaver Lake, Mile 14 Lake (Highway 16 east), Dragon Lake, First Trefoil Lake, Moab Lake, Jacques Lake, Mona Lake, Long Lake, Lower Colefair Lake, Pyramid Lake, Lorraine Lake, Virl Lake, Mile 16 1/2 Lake (Highway 93A), No Name Lake (Highway 93 south, km 48), Third, Fourth, Fifth lakes in Valley of the Five Lakes.

June 29 to October 31

Fly fishing only: Medicine Lake.

August 1 to October 1

Fly fishing only: Maligne River, between Maligne Lake and Medicine Lake including that part of Maligne Lake within a 100 m radius of a point in the middle of the Maligne River where it leaves Maligne Lake and that part of Medicine Lake within a 180 m radius of a point in the middle of the Maligne River where it enters Medicine Lake.

June 29 to October 31

All other waters except closed waters.

SPECIAL RESTRICTIONS

Zero possession limit for Northern pike (April 1 to May 31).

Zero possession limit for Lake and Mountain whitefish (applies to Lac Beauvert only).



WILDLIFE WATCH
Report suspicious activities.
1-888-WARDENS (1-888-927-3367)

NOTICE **NEW!**

Gas powered motors are prohibited on all park waters, including Pyramid Lake, effective April 1, 2002.

CLOSED WATERS - Year Round

Osprey Lake.

Mile 9 Lake (Highway 16 east).

Cabin Lake and stream emptying into Cabin Lake.

All streams emptying into Amethyst Lake.

The area of Astoria River situated between Amethyst Lake and 400 m downstream from Amethyst Lake.

The outlet stream from Moab Lake to its junction with the Whirlpool River, including the area of Moab Lake situated within a 180 m radius from a midpoint on the outlet stream where it leaves Moab Lake.

The outlet stream from Beaver Lake to its junction with Maligne Lake Road.

MOUNT REVELSTOKE AND GLACIER NATIONAL PARKS (MRGNP)

OPEN SEASONS

June 29 to October 31

All lakes.

CLOSED WATERS - Year Round

All rivers and streams.

WATERTON LAKES NATIONAL PARK (WLNP)

OPEN SEASONS

May 18 to September 2

Akamina Lake, Cameron Lake and Creek, Crandell Lake, Waterton Lakes (Upper and Middle).

June 29 to October 31

All other waters except closed waters.

SPECIAL RESTRICTIONS

Motor boats allowed on Middle and Upper Waterton Lakes only.

CLOSED WATERS - Year Round

NEW! Sofa Creek, Dungarvan Creek, Maskinonge Lake and Inlet.

Blakiston/Bauerman Creeks and their tributaries.

North Fork Belly River and its tributaries.

Canada National Parks Act General Fishing Regulations

When angling, it is unlawful to:

- Fish without a national park fishing permit.
- Fish with or possess within 100 metres of park waters the following:
 - natural bait and chemical attractants (except in Mount Revelstoke and Glacier national parks);
 - any lead tackle (sinkers, jigs, lures and flies) under 50 grams;
 - lures with more than 2 gang hooks;
 - a line capable of catching more than one fish at one time.
- Fish with more than one line at a time.
- Fish closed waters.
- Leave a fishing line unattended.
- Fish from 2 hours after sunset to one hour before sunrise.
- Allow your catch to spoil or to be wasted.
- Sell, trade or barter any fish caught.
- Place live fish or fish eggs in any park water or transfer them between bodies of water inside (or outside) the park.
- Place any food for fish in park waters.

FISHING PERMITS

The cost of a mountain national parks fishing permit is \$13.00 for an annual permit and \$6.00 for a 7-day permit.

Anyone under the age of 16 may fish in the national parks without a permit if accompanied by a permit holder 16 years of age or older. However, their catch is then included within the permit holder's daily limit. They may also purchase their own permit and be entitled to the full catch limit.

NOTE: This brochure is NOT a complete listing of the National Parks Fishing Regulations and has no legal status. More information is available from park wardens and park information centres.

How to Identify Your Catch

* CREDIT: Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans

Black spots, light background

Cutthroat Trout - BNP, JNP, KNP, YNP, WLNP, MRGNP



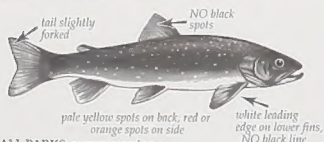
note: red band may be present. Use spotting pattern for proper identification. BNP: zero possession

Brown Trout - BNP, WLNP



No black spots on body

Bull Trout - BNP, JNP, KNP, YNP, WLNP, MRGNP



ALL PARKS: zero possession

Other

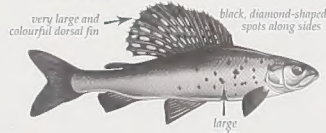
Northern Pike - JNP, WLNP



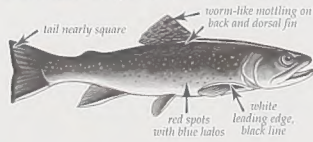
Rainbow Trout - BNP, JNP, KNP, YNP, WLNP, MRGNP



Arctic Grayling - WLNP



Brook Trout - BNP, JNP, KNP, YNP, WLNP, MRGNP



Mountain Whitefish - BNP, JNP, KNP, YNP, WLNP



Kokanee Salmon - KNP

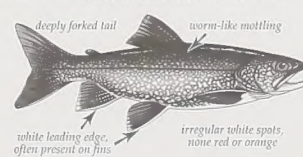


brilliant red during fall spawning, silvery the remainder of the year
KNP: zero possession

BNP = Banff; JNP = Jasper; KNP = Kootenay; YNP = Yoho; WLNP = Waterton Lakes; MRGNP = Mount Revelstoke/Glacier National Parks

Anglers are responsible for distinguishing one fish species from another. If you are unsure, release it.

Lake Trout - BNP, JNP, KNP, YNP, WLNP, MRGNP



Lake Whitefish - BNP, JNP, WLNP



CATCH AND POSSESSION LIMITS

There are zero possession limits for many native species. You must correctly identify your catch. If you are not sure, release it.

Species	Limit
Bull trout	0
Kokanee salmon	0
Cutthroat trout (Banff)	0
(Waterton - Belly Rivers and tributaries, Upper, Middle and Lower Waterton Lakes)	0
Northern pike (April 1 to May 31, Jasper only)	0
Lake and Mountain whitefish (Lac Beauvert, Jasper only)	0
Trout (Johnson Lake, Banff only)	1
All species not mentioned below	0
Arctic grayling, rainbow trout, brown trout, brook trout, lake trout, northern pike, mountain whitefish, lake whitefish	2
Cutthroat trout (all other park waters)	2
Maximum daily catch and possession limit (If a fish has been filleted, two filets will be considered one fish.)	2

It is unlawful to:

- continue fishing on any day after having caught and retained the maximum daily catch and possession limit.
- possess more than 2 game fish at one time.



Field Notes

Whirling Disease: Are we next?

A microscopic parasite is devastating trout and salmon populations in Montana, Utah and Colorado. Infectious spores can exist in mud for up to 30 years. If you fish US waters, you are a special risk. More information can be found at: www.parksCanada.gc.ca/banff

CHECK YOUR TACKLE BOX!

Some fishing tackle and baits are not allowed near or within national park waters. (Read the *Canada National Parks Act, General Fishing Regulations* section in this brochure).



HELP RELEASED FISH SURVIVE

Give a released fish the best chance for survival by following these suggestions:

- Minimize the time you play a fish. A fish played too long may not survive even if released. Remember to always bring fish up from depth slowly. Fish brought up too quickly will rupture their air bladders and die.
- Be gentle, keeping the fish in the water at all times when handling and releasing.
- Handle the fish with bare, wet hands. Keep fingers away from the gills and do not squeeze; this may cause internal injury, gill or scale damage.
- Remove the hook gently with needle-nosed pliers. If the hook is deep, cut the leader rather than pulling the hook out. The hook will decompose in time. Most fish survive with hooks in them.
- Continue to hold the fish in the water, gently moving it back and forth. This moves water past the gills and will help revive it. For flowing waters, face the fish upstream. When the fish begins to struggle, let it go.
- If the fish is bleeding excessively, it will likely not survive if released. Kill it and include as part of your catch if permitted.
- The use of barbless hooks is recommended to make release easier. Hooks can be made barbless by flattening the barb with needle-nosed pliers.
- Single hooks are recommended to release fish more easily.
- Continuing to angle for trout in waters exceeding 18° C reduces the ability of these fish to survive the 'catch and release' process.

CLEANING FISH

Dispose of entrails properly to reduce the risk of attracting bears and creating a safety hazard for visitors. Use fish cleaning and disposal facilities where provided. In backcountry areas where bear-proof garbage bins are not accessible, please dispose of entrails by puncturing the swim bladder (this allows entrails to sink) and deposit into deep water, using a boat if available. Always clean your catch well away (300 m) from campsites, picnic sites, docks or other facilities.

YOUR PARKS, YOUR VOICE

For many people, angling is a way of slowing down and enjoying the peacefulness that protected areas provide us. For others, it's a way of learning about aquatic environments. Whatever your motivation, enjoy your time along the lakes and rivers of the mountain national parks and help us protect this important resource.

Anglers support national parks by obeying regulations, taking part in creel and user surveys, reporting tagged fish and participating in public consultations. For more information on how you can become better informed and involved, contact the Aquatics Specialist in each park:

Banff National Park: (403) 762-1418.

email: banff_aquatics@pch.gc.ca

www.parksCanada.gc.ca/banff

Yoho, Kootenay National Parks: (250) 347-6159

email: llyk_aquatics@pc.gc.ca

Jasper National Park: (780) 852-6205

email: ward_hughson@pch.gc.ca

Waterton Lakes National Park: (403) 859-5125

email: ra_watt@pch.gc.ca

Mount Revelstoke/Glacier National Parks:

(250) 837-7500

email: susan_hall@pch.gc.ca

LITTER

"Pack in-Pack out". Discarded monofilament line, lures and packaging poses a threat to park wildlife. Please pack it all out including any other litter you find while fishing. It all counts.



Field Notes

Aquatic Benchmarks

Parks Canada is establishing a network of aquatic benchmarks across the mountain parks. These benchmarks will contribute to the knowledge base park managers need to assess, maintain and restore the ecological integrity of park waters. The information will also help sustain appropriate angling opportunities unique to these protected headwaters and cold mountain lakes.